

tional defense. We shall study efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with national enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us.

BECOMING THOUGHTFUL.

"Under the new-world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security, and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

"Is the plan we propose sane and reasonable and suited to the needs of the hour? Does it not conform to the ancient tradition of America? Has any better plan been proposed than this program that we now place before the country? In it there is no pride of opinion. It represents the best professional and expert judgment of the country. But I am not so much interested in programs as I am in safeguarding at every cost the good faith and honor of the country. If men differ with me in the vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbance.

"In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. For my position in this important matter is different from that of the private individual who is free to speak his own thoughts and to risk his own opinions in this matter. We are here dealing with things that are vital to the life of America itself. In doing this I have tried to purge my heart of all personal and selfish motives. For the time being, I speak as the trustee and guardian of a nation's rights, charged with the duty of speaking for that nation in matters involving her sovereignty—a nation too big and generous to be exacting and yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever assailed or invaded. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

THE ALIEN ELEMENT.

"The only thing within our borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep unison of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that, upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and

with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism. It does not become America that within her borders, where every man is free to follow the dictates of his conscience and worship God as he pleases, men should raise the cry of church against church. To do that is to strike at the very spirit and heart of America. We are a God-fearing people. We agree to differ about methods of worship, but we are united in believing in Divine Providence and in worshipping the God of Nations. We are the champions of religious right here and everywhere that it may be our privilege to give it our countenance and support. The government is conscious of the obligation and the nation is conscious of the obligation. Let no man create divisions where there are none.

"Here is the nation God has bidden by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in goodwill and the might of invincible justice and right."

Your "Funny Bone."

When you bump your nose or chin you bump the flesh and bone and not a nerve, consequently you feel a sensation or pain just where the blow was struck. If you strike the point of your elbow it will be just the same; it's only when you strike that little hollow between the big central bone of the elbow and the little inside bone that the tickling, tingling sensation is felt. In the little hollow you strike one of the large trunk nerves that spring between the vertebrae, at the base of the neck and run through the arm to the wrist. In the hollow of the elbow the nerve lies over a bone. When you strike that spot you feel a tingling sensation which isn't exactly funny but because it tickles the bone is called the "funny bone."

Uncertainty Gives Zest.

Whether the story of Newton discovering the law of gravitation by watching the fall of an apple is true or not, it might have been. That is the way great discoveries come. The time and the man must be ready for them. But then the idea usually dawns as a sort of inspiration. It would be fine if the idea could be manufactured and stored away by conscious effort. But, after all, that might take away some of the adventure of living. As it is, you never know when you go to the mental cupboard whether you are going to find it full of good things, or empty. At least there is the uncertainty to give zest to existence.

Lemons Save Doctor Bills.

The popularity of lemon seltzer "the morning after" among certain of the masculine folk is now having somewhat of a similar vogue among women. The medical properties of the humble lemon are just becoming widely known. The juice of half a lemon in a cupful of hot water taken immediately after arising in the morning, serves excellently as a liver corrective and is a valuable substitute for calomel and similar drugs. Several slices of lemon in a cupful of tea will often relieve a nervous headache. A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of black coffee is efficacious in relieving bilious headache.

Polite Conversation.

Two boys from Germany are at our table. Fritz has been in America for a year, but Carl has just arrived. He is first and last a scholar. Fritz told him, however, that in learning our language he must not study with a grammar. What he needed, in fact, was to master our colloquial speech. So he began to learn American slang. One morning an exceedingly dignified gentleman, long past middle age, asked Carl very politely to pass the salt. Much to her horror and to our delight, he responded stolidly, "Sure Mike!"—New York Evening Post.

Jamaica.

The area of Jamaica is 4,200 square miles, and the island has a population of 640,000. The population of Cuba is 1,700,000. The climate of both islands is, with few exceptions, fine. No reason why white people from the states should not live in either place with perfect safety.

No Wonder He Was Gloom.

"What makes your husband look so gloomy, Mrs. Nurich?" "I'm not sure exactly, but the doctor says he's suffering from a reduced plurality."—Buffalo Express.

MR. BRYAN OPPOSES PLAN FOR DEFENCE

Nebraskan Comes Out Squarely Against Mr. Wilson's Policy on Preparedness.

SAYS IT MEANS TROUBLE.

His Speech Regarded as Opening Gun in Fight Leaders Expect in Congress.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Former Secretary Bryan came out squarely against President Wilson's national defence plan today in a formal statement, in which he took issue with the President's view as expressed last night before the Manhattan Club in New York.

"A departure from our traditions, a reversal of our national policy, a menace to our peace and safety, and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear," is Mr. Bryan's view of the national defence plans.

The former secretary of state's statement, which reiterates views he has previously expressed on the subject of preparedness for war, was regarded as the opening gun in the fight in Congress against adoption of the plan. Mr. Bryan's statement says:

"I have read the President's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty, and so long as a man follows his conscience, and judgment, we cannot criticize his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to dissent, and, as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis, those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

"He says that his position is different from that of the private individual in that the private individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinion. This sentence is a little obscure. In so far as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility, but where a nation's fate is involved in a policy every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it is conscious of responsibility. The President will not assume that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of his country than the millions who elected him to be for the time being their spokesman. And if, as he evidently believes, he is giving voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to have them as frank with him as he has been with them—how otherwise can he know whether he represents or misrepresents their views?

"He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country, and never endorsed by any party in the country and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. His appeal is not to any party, but, as he says, to men of 'all shades of opinion.' He asks for the hearty support of the country, meaning, of course, that he wants the support, provided the people favor the policy which he has outlined. He could not, of course, ask them to support a policy which they did not endorse, especially if they considered the policy dangerous to the country.

REVERSAL OF POLICY.

"From my view of the subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions, but a reversal of our national policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

"The President says that we should be prepared 'not for aggression, but for defence.' That is the ground upon which all preparation for war is made. What nation has ever prepared for war on the theory that it was preparing for aggression? It is only fair that the European rulers who are involved in the present war thought that they were contributing toward the maintenance of peace when they were making elaborate preparations for defence. It is a false philosophy, and being false, it inevitably leads into difficulties. It is the spirit that makes the individual carry a revolver—and whoever carries a revolver except for defence—leads him not only to use it on slight provocation, but to use language which provokes trouble. 'Speak softly, but carry a big stick,' is one of the delusive maxims employed by those who put their faith in force. There are two answers to it—first, the man who speaks softly has not the disposition to carry a club and if a man with a soft voice is persuaded to carry a club his voice

changes as soon as he begins to rely upon the club.

WAY TO GAIN RESPECT.

"If there is any truth in our religion, a nation must win respect as an individual does, not by carrying arms, but by an upright, honorable course that invites confidence and inspires good will. This nation has won its position in the world without resorting to the habit of toting a pistol or carrying a club. Why reverse our policy at this time? The President himself admits that there is no reason for change. He says: 'The country is not threatened from any quarter; she stands in friendly relation with all the world. Her resources and her self-respect and capacity to care for her own citizens and rights are well known.' And to make the statement more emphatic he adds, 'there is no fear among us.'

"If we're not threatened by any nation, if our relations with all nations are friendly, if everybody knows that we're able to defend ourselves if necessary, and if there is no fear among us, why is this time chosen to revolutionize our national theories and to exchange our policy for the policy of Europe? Why abandon the hope that we have so long entertained of setting an example to Europe? Why encourage the nations of Europe in their fatal folly by imitating them? Why impose upon the Western Hemisphere a policy so disastrous? May we not expect all Latin-Americans to be stimulated to preparation, if we enter upon a new era of preparation? And will not such a policy make conflicts between these republics more probable?

HARM TO OTHERS.

"We shall do infinite harm to the neighboring nations as well as to ourselves if we are drawn into this policy which provokes war by a preparation which is impossible without a large increase in taxation and the arousing of a military system which sets up false standards of honor. We are now spending more than \$250,000,000 a year on preparedness—ten times as much as we are spending on agriculture—and I feel sure that the taxpayers are not in favor of increasing this sum at this time, when a change is not only unnecessary, but a menace to our national ideals.

"There has not been a time in fifty years when there was less reason to add to the expenses of the army and navy, for we are not only without an enemy, but our preparedness is increasing relatively as other nations

exhaust themselves. And there never was a time and there never has been a time in our whole history when our duty to the world more imperatively demanded self-restraint and the councils of peace.

"I hope the President will not be deceived by the atmosphere of the Manhattan Club. That is the one place in the United States where the mammon worshipping portion of the Democratic party meets to exchange compliments—there is no group farther removed from the sentiment of the masses, whether you measure that sentiment by economical, social or religious standards."

Every Home Needs a Faithful Cough and Cold Remedy.

When seasons change and colds appear—when you first detect a cold after sitting next to one who has sneezed, then it is that a tried and tested remedy should be faithfully used. "I never wrote a testimonial before, but I know positively that for myself and family, Dr. King's New Discovery is the best cough remedy we ever used and we have tried them all." 50c and \$1.00. 1

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